DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY
JOINT INTEROPERABILITY TEST COMMAND
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IN REPLY
REFER TO

Office of the Commander (JT)   10 June 2003

MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Joint Interoperability Test Command (JITC) Annual
            Report for Calendar Year 2002

Executive Summary: The Department of Defense (DOD) continues to
focus attention on interoperability certification of joint and
Service systems. There has been better enforcement of the DOD
interoperability certification policies due to the 5000.2 C4ISP
update and modifications to CJCSI 3170. Commitments and
investments to interoperability infrastructure such as the Joint
Distributed Engineering Plant (JDEP) and interoperability funding
from the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation's (DOT&E's)
Central Test and Evaluation Investment Program (CTEIP) are
encouraging the DOD to better address an overall system status of
interoperability. More complex and thorough system architectures
are being developed for improved system categorization purposes.
However, an official overarching systems framework for reporting
the status of interoperability for all DOD systems is still not in
place. Accordingly, for this report, the Joint Interoperability
Test Command (JITC) has developed a framework (see figure 1) to
address interoperability among like systems.

        Within this framework, there are four functional areas where
JITC has made considerable strides to categorize and track these
respective systems. These areas are Intelligence, Surveillance,
and Reconnaissance (ISR); Command and Control (C2); Logistics;
and Finance and Accounting. Each area has its challenges of
identifying systems and their critical interfaces. Table 1 shows
the magnitude of the issue within the four functional areas and
compares the number of systems contained in the functional areas
with the number of those certified.

Table 1			
AREA	**SYSTEMS**	**CERTIFIED**	**LEGACY**
Intelligence	576	84	5
Command and Control	38	32	0
Logistics	696	11	0
Finance	187	7	100
TOTAL	1497	134	105

During Calendar Year 2002 (CY02), JITC supported 410 test activities, involving 228 DOD systems. During this same period, JITC issued a total of 98 interoperability certifications with approximately one-half of these systems being fully certified. In CY02, JITC also issued a total of 70 standards conformance certifications.

JITC will continue to identify key systems through formal and informal mechanisms, including a variety of critical systems lists put together by the Office of the Secretary for Defense, the Joint Forces Command (JFCOM), Combatant Commanders (COCOMs), and the Assistant Secretary for Defense (ASD) Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence (C3I). Additionally, JITC is using several tools to help identify and track interoperability issues, is actively involved in a variety of field support activities for COCOM contingencies and exercises, and briefs results by functional area to the Military Communications-Electronics Board (MCEB) on a semi-annual basis. JITC is also pursuing other status of interoperability (SOI) reporting mechanisms with the Joint Staff (JS), Under Secretary for Defense (USD) Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (AT&L), DOT&E, ASD (C3I), and JFCOM, and exploring interoperability testing information venues, which may involve both JDEP and CTEIP efforts.

1.   Per CJCSI 6212.01B, JITC submits an annual report to the JS J-6, USD (AT&L), ASD (C3I), DOT&E, and JFCOM regarding joint interoperability certification testing. Since all the addressees on this memorandum, plus multiple users and customers, already receive electronic distribution of a variety of interoperability reports and briefs throughout the year, it is not our intent for this document to address all interoperability testing efforts we were involved with during CY02. Instead, the purposes of this annual report are: (1) to describe the general methodology JITC uses to present the status of interoperability within various functional areas, (2) to provide short synopses of significant functional area results as briefed to the MCEB, (3) to direct readers to more detailed briefings and reports at our web sites, and (4) to present our plans for CY03 functional area briefs for the MCEB. This annual report can also be viewed at the following hotlink: http://jitc.fhu.disa.mil/annual.htm.

2.   JITC continues to use the framework shown in figure 1 to help summarize interoperability via functional areas. This functional breakdown is one of many possible categorization methods; however, lacking an official framework for interoperability, it does provide us a starting point to address interoperability among like systems.
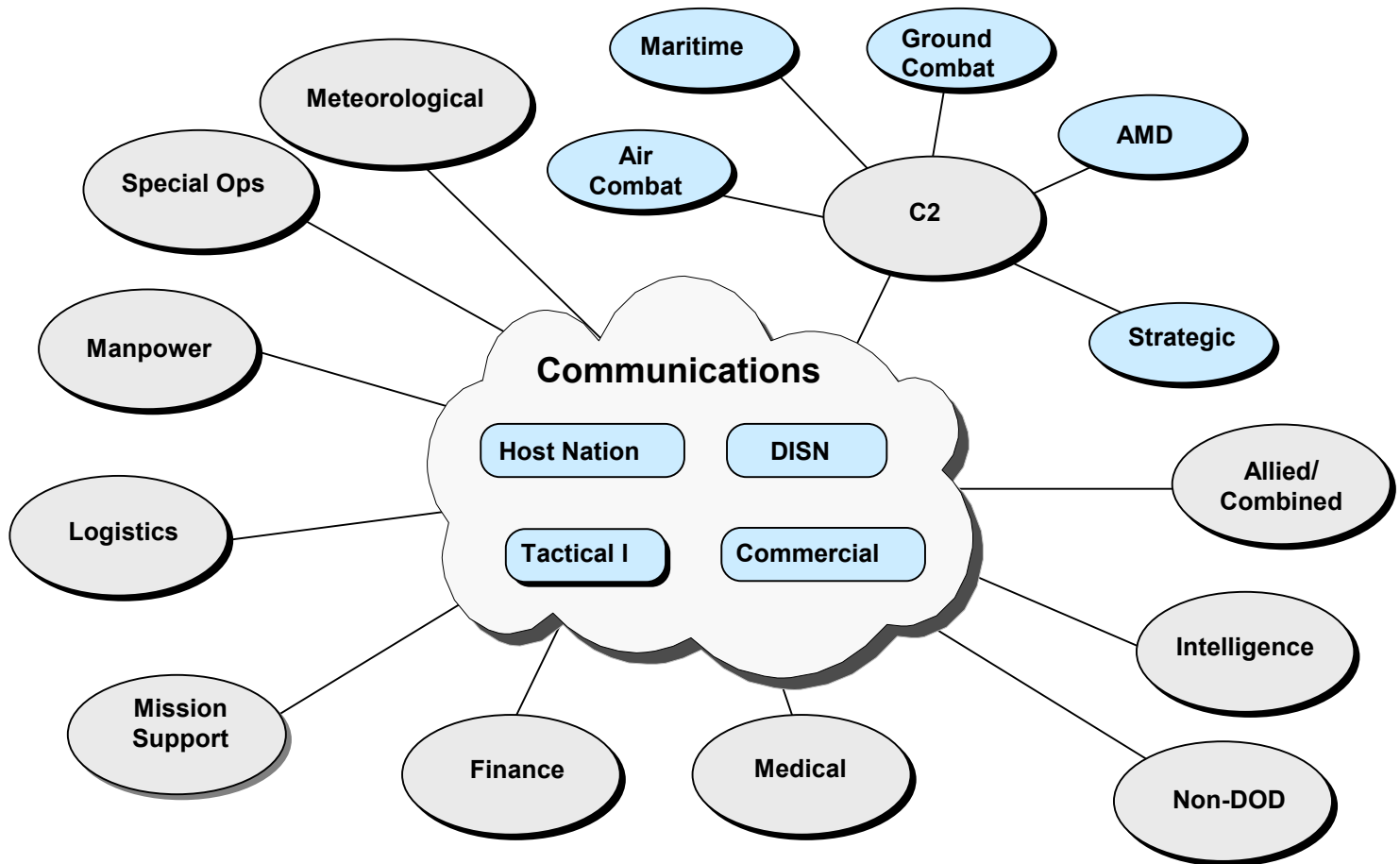
Figure 1. JITC Functional Area Framework

Current system information sources and test data repositories include the Joint Staff's Notice 6111.01, the OSD Test and Evaluation Oversight List, the Joint C4I [Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Intelligence] Program Assessment Tool (JCPAT), the JITC System Tracking Program (STP) (https://stp.fhu.disa.mil), JITC's Joint Interoperability Tool (http://jit.fhu.disa.mil), and the JITC Intelligence Systems Database (SIPRNET - http://199.208.204.121).

3.   Within the functional framework, JITC has devoted a considerable level of effort into tracking the system status of these four areas: ISR; C2; Logistics; and Finance and Accounting. Detailed status reports for these four areas are attached as enclosures 1-4. The status of interoperability (SOI) for these functional areas is summarized in the following paragraphs.

        a.   The primary challenge of the first functional area, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance's (ISR), is to identify the systems and their critical interfaces requiring

interoperability testing and secondly, ensuring through open dialogue with the system Program Managers (PMs) that they schedule their systems to test in a timely manner. Key to this process is the early involvement of JITC in integrating scheduling and funding of interoperability testing with the standard operational tests. Additionally, there is the challenge of categorization for tracking ISR systems. Although there remains a great deal to be accomplished in system certification, there have been positive trends. Of particular interest is the positive trend between Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) involvement and proactive testing. Consistently, when there has been MDA involvement and funding support, the process has led to certification. Ninety-four percent of the currently identified ISR systems are fully engaged in the interoperability certification process. The remaining six percent are legacy systems and require no certification testing. Overall, there was a 78 percent increase in system certification in 2002 as compared to 2001.

   b. The diverse nature of DOD C2 systems, the second functional area, presents many challenges for today's requirements for interoperability. The demand for interoperability between United States and international systems establishes the need for a test bed that verifies interoperability, operational performance, standards validation, and standards conformance. JITC developed an interoperability systems-level certification methodology based on current DOD and Joint Chiefs of Staff policies and procedures. This methodology supports test and certification of existing systems in addition to providing a clear roadmap for system level certification of major acquisition programs. This methodology further provides a mapping process to define Information Exchange Requirements (IERs). Table 2 shows C2 system status. The systems in table 2 are categorized as generic C2 systems, Tactical Digital Information Links, and United States Message Text Format systems.

Table 2. C2 System Status		
CATEGORY	TOTAL SYSTEMS	SYSTEMS CERTIFIED
C2	4	0
TADIL	16	15
USMTF	18	17
TOTAL	38	32
Legend: C2 – Command and Control USMTF – United States Message Text Format TADIL – Tactical Digital Information Links		

c. The third functional area, logistics, is undergoing reengineering of the logistics business processes. One of the primary impediments of this process is the numerous stovepipe software systems that transmit over two billion transactions per year. The modernization efforts now ongoing will lead to a more efficient use of resources and increase interoperability among the Services, agencies, and commands. The two major thrusts of modernization in the logistics arena are, in the area of supply and logistics, the Global Combat Support System Family of Systems and, in the area of transportation and deployment, the Joint Deployment System Family of Systems. Overall, there is an alarming lack of interoperability in the legacy logistics systems and, unfortunately, there are also few emerging Service-developed logistics systems that are undergoing interoperability certification. The DOD currently has over 600 logistics systems of which only eleven have confirmed interoperability certifications.

d. The fourth functional area, Finance and Accounting systems, is currently undergoing a review by the Office of the Undersecretary of Defense, Comptroller to establish a set of architectures. The transitional architectural plan will be released in May 2003. The DOD Financial Management Improvement Plan (FMIP), published in Fiscal Year 2002 (FY02), identified 15 critical Finance systems. The Defense Finance and Accounting Service is the proponent for 13 of these systems and the Defense Logistics Agency is the proponent for the remainder. Of the 15 systems, two have received partial (specified interfaces) certification for interoperability. Eleven are legacy systems and will be phased out. The 2000 FMIP identified 61 critical accounting systems of which 40 are legacy systems. Of the remaining 21 systems, 4 have received partial certification for interoperability.

e. This functional framework is greatly supported by not only a variety of interoperability tracking and assessment tools, but also JITC's involvement with field support activities. JITC regularly supports COCOM contingencies and exercises that help identify systems that are not on the various DOD tracking lists. Combining our participation in operational field exercises with monitoring of systems lists allows us to identify a broader range of systems in the current DOD inventory and future potential systems that have an interoperability certification testing requirement. Unfortunately, even with this combination approach used to identify the broadest possible range of systems, many systems that need interoperability certification are not being identified. In an attempt to identify even more systems, we are using COCOM liaisons and functional area personnel at JITC and are continuing to solicit proponents' support to obtain the end state interoperability certifications. The organizational

responses have been mostly favorable, and many of the systems are now scheduled for certification testing during FY03 and beyond.

4.   We presented two semiannual Status of Interoperability Testing briefs to the MCEB.

    a.   The February 2002 presentation addressed intelligence information systems. This brief and a related executive summary can be reviewed at http://jitc.fhu.disa.mil/itp/tstatus.htm. As a result of the February brief, the MCEB endorsed JITC's action plan to coordinate with J2 and Military Intelligence Board to identify all intelligence systems, their interoperability requirements, and their testing priorities. Eighty intelligence systems were identified to have progressed far enough in their development cycle to participate in the joint certification process. The National Imagery and Mapping Agency's and the Defense Intelligence Agency's cooperation with JITC has catapulted them to the leading edge of interoperability testing.

    b.   The September 2002 briefing addressed the interoperability test status of tactical voice, data, and messaging systems tested by JITC. The brief and related summary can be reviewed at http://jitc.fhu.disa.mil/itp/tstatus.htm. Overall, the Services are accomplishing their interoperability certifications; however, configuration management of Commercial-Off-the-Shelf systems continues to be a challenge. As a result of the September brief, the MCEB requested JITC to provide information about the Secure Terminal Equipment (STE) interoperability testing. The STE testing began in December of 2002 and is expected to wrap-up in early 2003. When a final report is published, JITC will provide a copy to the MCEB.

    c.   We will continue to provide periodic updates on other functional areas as we gain more information on the SOI among the families of systems supporting these areas. Once developed, these updates will be available on the JITC homepage under the Interoperability Policy and Test Panel. We presented the Logistics systems at the February 2003 MCEB Coordinator's meeting and are scheduled to present the Distributed Common Ground/Surface System at the September 2003 meeting.

5.   JITC continued to enhance the STP. Throughout CY02, the use of STP enabled JITC to monitor the interoperability certification status of systems obtained from the Joint C4 Systems list, the DOT&E Oversight list, Major Defense Acquisition Programs list, as well as systems obtained from the Defense Information Systems Agency's JCPAT. The JCPAT is a tool for tracking the status of system requirements documentation, as well as a valuable information source for the STP. The STP was released to our external .mil/.gov customers in August 2002. The STP currently

has 322 users with 82 of these accounts assigned to JITC's external customers, to include members from the Services, General Accounting Office, DOT&E, and the JS. During CY02, JITC supported 410 test activities, involving 228 DOD systems. During this same period, JITC issued a total of 98 interoperability certifications with approximately one-half of these systems being fully certified. JITC also issued a total of 70 standards conformance certifications in CY02.

6.   We face many obstacles in attempting to present interoperability certification testing information for each of our functional areas. Many DOD systems support multiple functional areas; however, the joint operational and systems architectures and IERs to support these areas are immature. Additionally, the pace of technology has allowed rapid insertion of new, unseen and untested capabilities into the equation.

     a.   The lack of interoperability is most obvious during the deployment of JTFs. DOD, supported by a robust, fixed-facility, communications infrastructure, can support the warfighter down to the theater COCOM level in a timely manner. However, when a JTF is formed, usually by designating a single Service formation as the JTF Headquarters, with subordinates drawn from different Services and connected by tactical communications systems, inherent bottlenecks and breakdowns in interoperability can occur. One of the problems in studying JTF-level interoperability issues is the temporary nature of their architectures.

     b.   To help mitigate concerns and risks of integrating untested and/or non-certified systems into the DOD, we continue to participate in Advanced Concept Technology Demonstrations (ACTD) and coordinate with COCOM/Service/Agency (C/S/A) developers and COCOM Interoperability Program Offices (CIPOs) to get early insights into their interoperability activities. As well, on an annual basis, we continue to review over 97 COCOM Command and Control Initiative Program (C2IP) proposals for joint interoperability concerns. Moreover, JITC's participation with ACTDs, CIPOs, and the C2IP program helps identify upcoming systems that may not be visible via our standard interoperability tracking lists or field exercises previously mentioned.

7.   In an effort to preclude many of the interoperability issues and challenges that arise during system development, JITC has established a practice of briefing each Defense Systems Management College (DSMC) Advanced Program Management Course and each DSMC Executive Program Managers Course about the processes and requirements for interoperability certification. We present similar briefings to potential C4I Program Managers at the Naval Postgraduate School and to the Armed Forces Staff College Joint

C4ISR Staff Officers course students. We have also published numerous articles in the DSMC *PM Magazine* and the *International Test and Evaluation Association Journal* outlining this process. Further, JITC has sponsored twelve annual interoperability conferences, hosting 200-300 representatives from C/S/As to discuss current interoperability issues and proposed solutions. This event attracts larger audiences each year. For FY02 conference briefs, go to http://jitc.fhu.disa.mil/iop_conf/2002/iop_conf.htm. This year's conference is scheduled for April 22-24, 2003 at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. Conference information can be viewed at http://jitc.fhu.disa.mil/iop_conf/2003/iop_conf.htm.

8. The POCs for this report are: Ms. Kelly Straub, DSN 879-4352, Commercial (520) 538-4352, email: straubk@fhu.disa.mil; and Mr. Randy Herrin, DSN 879-5091, Commercial (520) 538-5091, email: herrin@fhu.disa.mil.

4 Enclosures a/s   DENIS F. BEAUGUREAU
                                          Acting Commander

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ESC CIPO/DISA
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FORSCOM/AFUS
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HQ AFCIC/ITA
HQ AFOTEC/CC
HQ USAF/TEP
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HQDA DISC4
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JCSE/XR
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JFCOM J45
JFCOM J6-1
JFCOM J7
JFCOM J8
JFCOM JOINT BATTLE CENTER
JOINT STAFF J38
JOINT STAFF J4-LISD
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JOINT STAFF J8
JOINT STAFF JT
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MCOTEA
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NAVAL SEA SYSTEMS COMMAND
NORTHCOM/J3
NORTHCOM/J6
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STATUS OF INTELLIGENCE, SURVEILLANCE AND RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS INTEROPERABILITY

SECTION 1 – INTRODUCTION

1.1   Purpose. This report provides an overall status of interoperability testing and certification of Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) systems for Calendar Year 2002 (CY02). Additionally, it identifies interoperability issues that need to be addressed within Department of Defense (DOD) to better support the Warfighter.

SECTION 2 – STATUS OF INTEROPERABILITY

2.1   Tracking Interoperability. The DOD continues to focus attention on interoperability certification of joint and Service systems. Better enforcement of the DOD certification policies exists due to the 5000.2 Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) update and modifications to CJCSI 3170. Commitments and investments to interoperability infrastructure, such as the Joint Distributed Engineering Plant and the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation's Central Test and Evaluation Investment Program, are enabling the DOD to more fully address an overall system status of interoperability. More complex and thorough system architectures are being developed for improved system categorization purposes.

Two primary databases were used to construct this report, the Systems Tracking Program (STP) and the Intelligence Systems Database (ISDB). The STP is the Joint Interoperability Test Command's (JITC's) web database that tracks a system's progress toward joint or combined interoperability certification. The ISDB is also a web database. The primary difference between the two is the ISDB tracks only intelligence systems. The methodology used to construct this report is the same used to update the ISDB. A crosswalk was conducted between the STP and ISDB. The results are displayed by system certification.

The method used to display the Status of Interoperability (SOI) for a given functional area is color-coding. JITC has used the following color-coding to represent system interoperability status:

– **Green** (G) systems have been issued a system or specified interfaces joint interoperability certification/recertification letter. Some or all of the critical interfaces have been certified.
– **Yellow** (Y) systems are actively participating in the testing process (engaged or scheduled for joint interoperability certification/recertification), but have not yet been certified/recertified for joint interoperability.
– **Red** (R) systems need to be certified/recertified and are not progressing toward obtaining certification/recertification. These systems have either been unable to schedule a joint interoperability test (due to Combatant Commands, Service, and Agency limitations) or have been unable to pass a joint interoperability certification.

– **White** (W) systems are legacy systems that have been successfully operating in the field and are of such a low interoperability risk that there is limited benefit in testing and certifying them.

2.2   Status of Systems by Services. Although there has been definite and measurable progress in the past 5 years certifying and identifying systems within the DOD, a great deal still needs to be accomplished. This includes educating the Services and Agencies regarding interoperability issues. Figure 1-1 depicts the SOI Testing and Certification for the Service proponent for the given ISR systems as of December 2002.
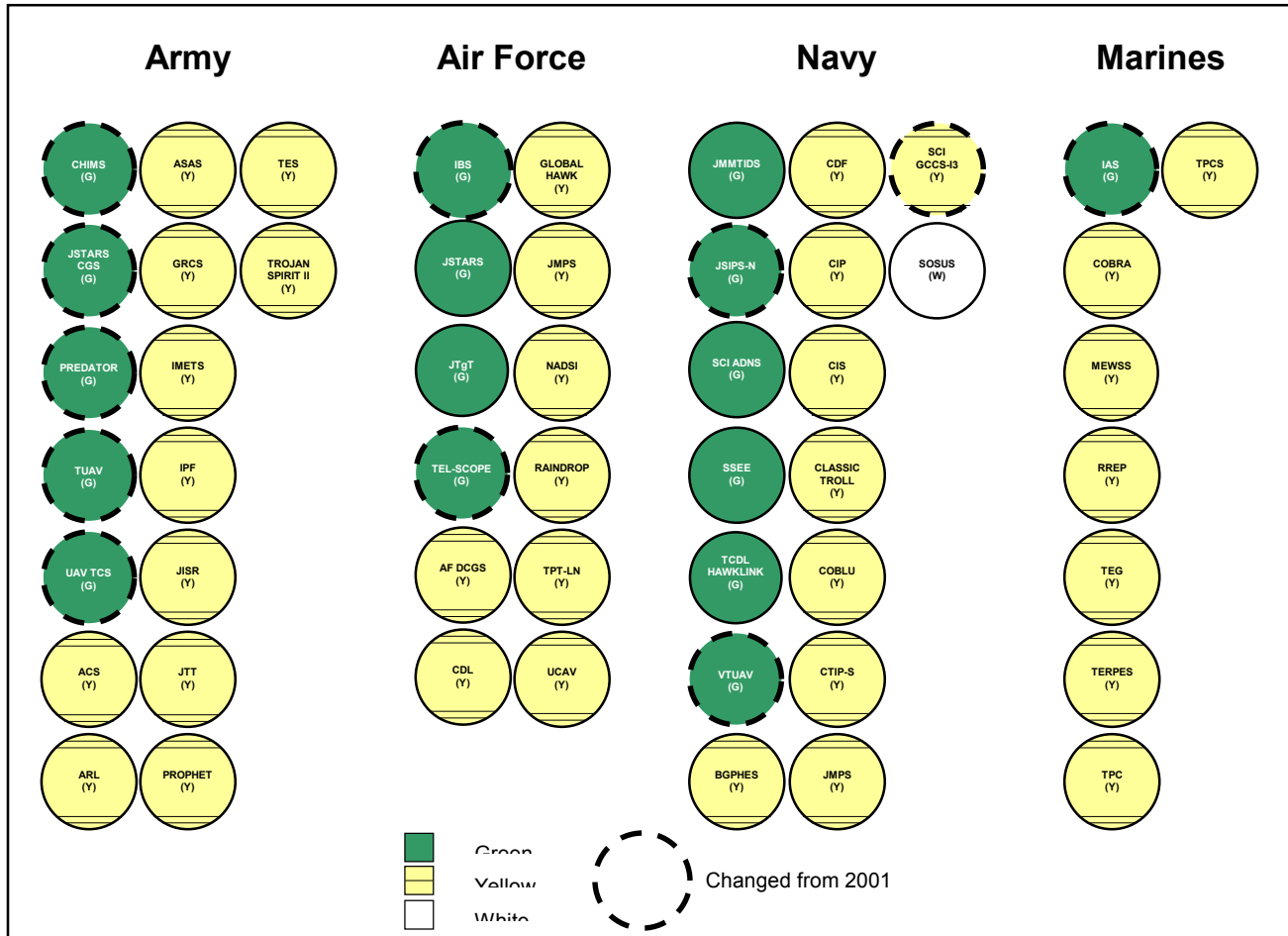
Figure 1-1. Systems by Services

2.3   Status of Systems by Agencies. Figure 1-2 shows the SOI and Certification for Defense Agencies. As with the previous figure, the news is good and continually improving. The Defense Agencies have made great strides in improving their testing rate and, subsequently, their interoperability status. Just as with the Services, early JITC involvement provides an interoperability focus to scheduling and funding.
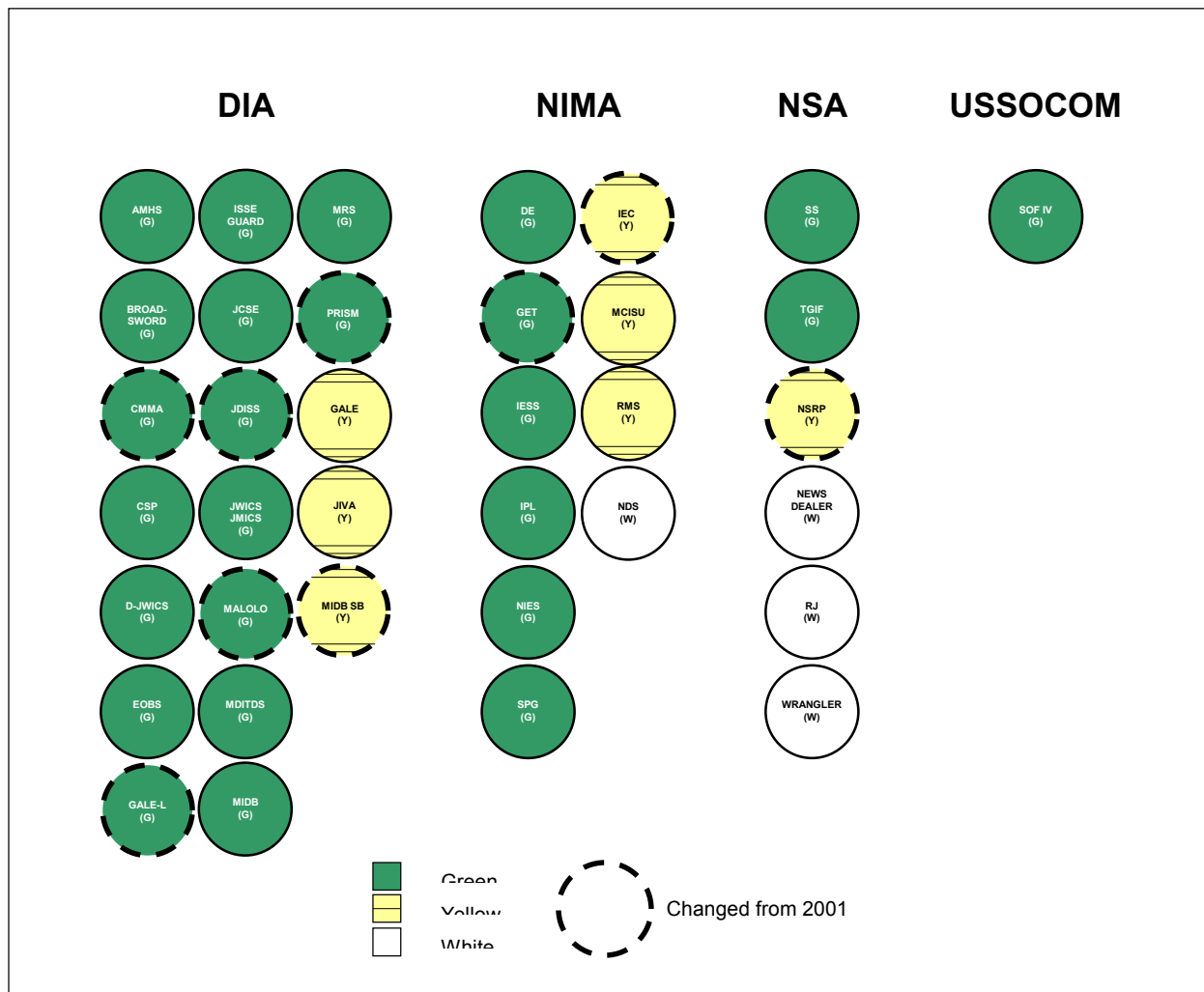
Figure 1-2. Systems by Agencies

2.4   Summary of Services/Agencies. Figure 1-3 provides a summary of the Services' and Agencies' currently identified intelligence systems. Of particular interest is a positive trend between Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) involvement and proactive testing. Consistently, when there has been MDA involvement and funding support, the process has led to certification. Of the total of currently identified ISR systems, 94% are in the interoperability certifications process, categorized as "green" or "yellow." The remaining 6%, "white," are legacy systems and require no certification testing.

The Defense Agencies' involvement and interest has catapulted them to the leading edge of interoperability testing with 69% of their systems having obtained "green" interoperability certification. This has led to a corresponding improvement in their ability to provide mandated Warfighter support. As examples, the Department of Defense Intelligence Information System Program for the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency provided a steady funding stream and, most importantly, an emphasis on the critical need for interoperability. This allowed them to maintain a consistent testing program.
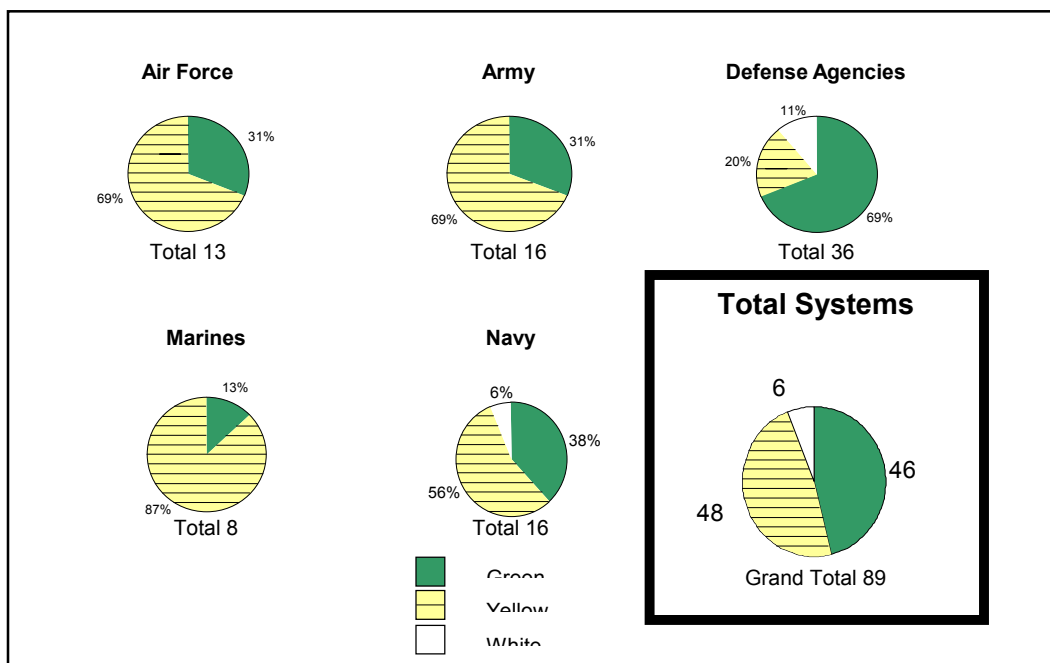
Figure 1-3. Summary of Services/Agencies

SECTION 3 – CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1   Year in Review (CY02 versus CY01). Figure 1-4 illustrates the increased number of certified ISR systems from 2001 to 2002. In 2001, slightly more than one-fourth of all systems in the certification process were categorized as "green." The number of "green" systems is currently approaching 50%. Overall, there has been a 78% increase in system certification compared to last year.
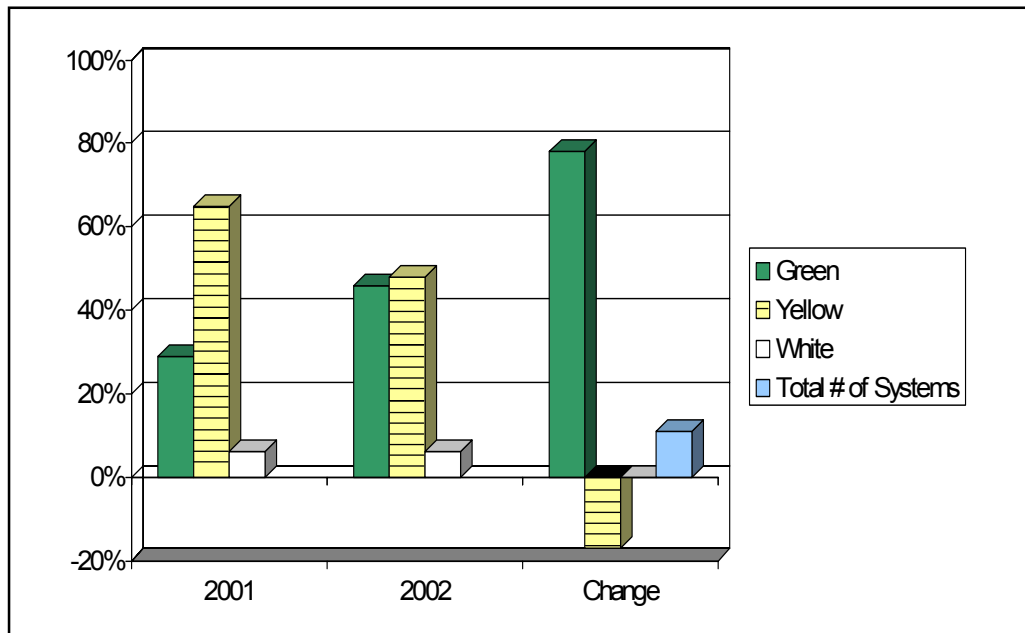
Figure 1-4. Identified ISR Systems 2001 vs. 2002

3.2   Recommendations. As the systems in the Intelligence Family of Systems proceed toward fielding decisions, they must be tested in environments that represent their operational capabilities.

    a. If not tested in a true joint environment, the impact on Warfighters cannot be determined

    b. The acquisition process must include budgeting for joint interoperability

    c. The joint test community must be involved throughout the acquisition process.

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STATUS OF COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS INTEROPERABILITY

SECTION 1 - TACTICAL DATA LINKS

1.1 Background. The Joint Interoperability Test Command (JITC) plays a major role in the evolution of the Department of Defense's (DOD's) information exchange testing of tactical Command, Control, Communications, Computer and Intelligence (C4I) systems. As the DOD's Executive Agent for testing information exchange among these systems, the Air and Missile Defense System Branch is responsible for ensuring these systems are interoperable and in compliance with joint standards. This is accomplished by conducting the following types of tests:

Joint / Combined Interoperability
Performance Assessment in Operational Environments
Standards Validation
Standards Conformance

The diverse nature of DOD C4I systems, each with a wide range of capabilities, and the demand for interoperability between US and international systems, establishes the need for a test bed that verifies interoperability, operational performance, standards validation, and standards conformance. To conduct this testing, JITC uses the Joint Interoperability Modular Evaluation System (JIMES) for monitoring Tactical Digital Information Links (TADIL)-A/B/J, Multi Link System Test and Training Tool (MLST3), and the Joint Air Defense System Integrator (JADSI). Each Service provided Command and Control (C2) system and or Test Tool for test conduct. The Joint Operational C4I Assessment Tool (JOCAT) for operational assessment of tactical data links. Planned future enhancements include TADIL F/K and Variable Message Format (VMF).

The DOD has directed that "all C4I systems developed for use by US forces are considered to be for joint use." The Joint Staff has published the TADIL-A/B/J standards we use to ensure systems meet end users' information exchange needs and interoperability requirements. Program Milestone decisions now depend on joint interoperability and certification.

1.2 Tactical Data Link Interoperability Certifications completed in FY 02. There were 14 tactical data link certification letters issued in FY 02.

The systems obtaining certifications during this FY include:

- Planned and executed Joint Interoperability Test (JIT-02-01). Certified Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) E-3, Version 30/35.E12A and Phased Array Tracking to Intercept of Target (PATRIOT), Version PDB-5+ on LINK 16 Specified Interface, 02 Apr 02
- Planned and executed Joint Interoperability Test (JIT-02-02). Certified Special Information System (SIS) Senior Scout (SS), Version 33588-0914-16, Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) E-3, Version 30/35.E12A and Phased

Array Tracking to Intercept of Target (PATRIOT), Version PDB-5+ on LINK 11A/B Specified Interfaces, 02 Jun 02

- Planned and executed Joint Interoperability Test (JIT-02-03). Certified Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System (JSTARS), Block 10, Version 91W-USY2/E8C-C007-00A (Rev 002) on LINK 16 Specified Interface, 02 Jul 02
- Planned and executed Joint Interoperability Test (JIT-02-04). Certified Special Information System (SIS) Rivet Joint (RJ), Version SS588-0914-17 on LINK 11 Specified Interface, 02 Oct 02
- Planned and executed Joint Interoperability Test/Combined Interoperability Test (JIT/CIT-02-06) for USN DD963, Version 11X and Australia FFG on LINK 11 Specified Interface, 9-20 Sep 02
- Planned and executed Joint Interoperability Test (JIT-02-07) for PATRIOT, MCE, JTAGS, FAAD, ADSI, and E-3 LINK 11/16 Concurrent Operations, 23 Sep – 4 Oct 02

1.3 Tactical Data Link Non-Certifications Issued in FY 02. The following system was tested but did not satisfy requirements to obtain a certification. Non-certification letter was issued for:

- Forward Area Air Defense (FAAD), Version 5.1.15A, on LINK 11B Specified Interface, Oct 02

1.4 Tactical Data Link Validation of US Pacific Command Countries in FY 02. The following systems were tested to determine the extent that the software conformed to Military Standard requirements. JITC validates data links for Foreign Systems.

- Validated LINK 11 One-on-One test with Royal Thai Air Defense (RTADS) System Southern Section Operational Center (SSOC), Version 14.3, on 02 Sep 02
- Validated LINK 11 Combined Interoperability Test (CIT-02-06) for Australia FFG, 9-20 Sep 02
- Validated LINK 11B Standard Conformance Test (SCT) for Korea Second Automated Air Defense System (SAADS), 02 Oct 02

1.5 Tactical Data Link Validation of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Countries in FY 02. The following systems were tested to determine the extent that the software conformed to MIL-STD requirements. JITC validates data links for NATO Systems.

- Validated NATO Tactical Data Link Interoperability Tests (NATO-02-01) for Germany, France, Italy, United Kingdom (UK), and United States (US) on 15-19 Apr 02
- Validated NATO Tactical Data Link Interoperability Tests (NATO-02-02) for Germany, France, Italy, United Kingdom (UK), and United States (US) on 4-8 Nov 02

1.6 Tactical Data Link Informal Tests in FY 02. The following systems were tested to determine the extent that the software conformed to MIL-STD requirements. JITC conducts informal tests for special events.

- Planned and executed Informal LINK 16/11A Forwarding Joint Air Defense System Integrator (JADSI) One-on-One Test, Version 11.103.4, Oct 02
- Planned and executed three Variable Message Format (VMF)/MIL-STD-2525B symbology assessments for the U.S. Army Maneuver Control System (MCS) - U.S. Marine Corps Tactical Combat Operations (TCO) joint interface, Oct 01, Jul 02, Sep 02
- Planned and executed a Joint VMF Link Processor (JVLP) Standards Conformance Validation Test to the VMF Technical Interface Design Plan, Test Edition (TIDP-TE), Reissue 4, May 02
- Planned and executed a VMF Test Tool (VTT) Validation Test to the VMF TIDP-TE, Reissue 5, Jun 02

1.7 Tactical Data Link Interoperability Issues. Legacy systems continue to experience interoperability problems in the field and in the fleet.

Tactical Data Link (TDL) transformation plan continues to move toward incorporating operational scenarios, building operational architecture (forwarder), developing operational track loading scenarios and identifying and testing critical and moderate trouble reports to correct problems found by the Warfighter.

SECTION 2 - US MESSAGE TEXT FORMATS

2.1 Background. Interoperability testing is conducted throughout a system's life cycle. JITC utilizes interoperability data collected during developmental and operational testing by the Service/Agency (S/A) for joint/combined certification decisions. To ensure that interoperability data is adequate, the S/As plan and budget for interoperability testing as an integral part of their developmental and operational testing. Test plans identifies system components that have been previously certified as interoperable and/or have successfully passed standards conformance tests. JITC maintains a repository of systems, to include interface specifications that have been previously certified as interoperable and successfully passed standards conformance tests.

2.2 USMTF Interoperability Certifications completed in FY 02.
There were 17 USMTF certification letters issued in FY 02.

The systems obtaining certifications during this FY include:
- AMDWS 2.0.6.3
- Army AFATDS 6.3.1 JX1
- ASAS Block 1 2.6
- C2IPS 3.5.6.2A
- GCCS-A 2.3.3
- GCCS 3.3
- GCCS-M 3.1.2.1
- Joint ADSI 11.103.4
- TAIS 8.3
- USMC AFATDS 98-17
- TBMCS Air Force 1.1
- TBMCS 1.1 Navy
- TBMCS 1.1.1 Air Force
- TBMCS 1.1.1 Navy
- AN/BSY-2 Submarine Combat System
- Air Defense Systems Integrator
- Intelligence Operations Server version 1

2.3 USMTF Non-Certification Issued in FY 02. The USMC Intelligence Operations Server, version 2, was tested but did not satisfy requirements to obtain a certification. A non-certification letter was issued for the USMC Intelligence Operations Server, version 2.

2.4 DOD Status of Interoperability Certification of USMTF. The overall status of USMTF Data Link certification is shown in the following tables.

Table 2-1. US Army USMTF Status

System	Certification Status	Version	Test Date	Baseline Test Date	Fielding Status
ALL SOURCE ANALYSIS SYSTEM (ASAS) BLK 1 REMOTE WORKSTATION	Certified (Receive Only)	2.6.1	Sep 2002	2000	Fielded
ASAS BLK 1 REMOTE WORKSTATION	Certified (Tx/Rcv w/ TBMCS)	2.6	Oct 2002	2000	Fielded
ADVANCED FIELD ARTILLERY TACTICAL DATA SYSTEM	Certified (Tx/Rcv w/ TBMCS)	6.3.1 JX1	Oct 2002	2000	Fielded
GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM-ARMY	Certified (Tx/Rcv w/ TBMCS)	2.3.3	Feb 2002	2000	Fielded
AIR-MISSILE DEFENSE WORK STATION	Certified (Tx/Rcv w/ TBMCS)	2.0.6.3	Oct 2002	2000	Fielded
TACTICAL AIRSPACE INTEGRATION SYSTEM (TAIS)	Certified	8.3	Oct 2002	2000	Fielded

Table 2-2. USAF USMTF Certification Status

System	Certification Status	Version	Test Date	Baseline Test Date	Fielding Status
THEATER BATTLE MANAGEMENT CORE SYSTEM (TBMCS), FORCE LEVEL	Certified	1.1	Feb 2002	2000	Fielded
TBMCS FORCE LEVEL	Certified	1.1.1	Oct 2002	2000	Fielded
COMMAND AND CONTROL INFORMATION PROCESSING SYSTEM (C2IPS)	Certified	3.5.6.2A	Oct 2002	2000	Fielded

Table 2-3. USN USMTF Certification Status

System	Certification Status	Version	Test Date	Baseline Test Date	Fielding Status
AN/BSY-2 SUBMARINE COMBAT SYSTEM (BSY-2)	Certified	3.1.1B UB3.0.2.5P7	Sept 2002	1997+	Fielded
THEATER BATTLE MANAGEMENT CORE SYSTEMS (TBMCS)	Certified	1.1	Feb 2002	2000	Fielded
TBMCS	Certified	1.1.1	Oct 2002	2000	Fielded
GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM – MARITIME Shared Data Server, COP Sync Tools, and Message Data Exchange	Certified	3.1.2.1 UB3.025P10	Feb 2002	2000	Fielded

Table 2-4. USMC USMTF Certification Status

System	Certification Status	Version	Test Date	Baseline Test Date	Fielding Status
INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS SERVER (IOS) VERSION (V)1 (Formerly TCO)	Certified	3.3.2.0	Sep 2002	1999	Fielded
IOS V2 (Formerly IAS SUITES)	Not-Certified	3.3.2.0	Sep 2002	1999	Fielded
ADVANCED FIELD ARTILLERY TACTICAL DATA SYSTEM	Certified	98-17	Feb 2002	2000	Fielded

Table 2-5. Joint USMTF Certification Status

System	Certification Status	Version	Test Date	Baseline Test Date	Fielding Status
JOINT AIR DEFENSE SYSTEM INTEGRATOR	Certified	11.103.4 P4	Sep 2002	1998	Fielded
GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM-JOINT	Certified	3.3	Feb 2002	2000	Fielded

2.5 USMTF Interoperability Issues. Lack of Joint Staff-approved requirements documents for legacy systems continues to hinder identification of joint information exchange requirements to support joint interoperability testing/certification.

Calls to the JITC Warfighter Hotline for USMTF support indicate a continued lack of USMTF training for Service/Agency C4I system operators.

Service/Agency C4I systems do not coordinate implementation of USMTF messaging baselines, causing compatibility and interoperability shortfalls.

The JITC USMTF transformation plan continues to move toward incorporating operational scenarios, operational architectures, operational track loading scenarios, and identifying/testing critical and moderate trouble reports to correct problems impacting the Warfighter.

SECTION 3 - COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS INTEROPERABILITY

3.1 Methodology. The C2 Systems Branch of the Joint Distributed Engineering Plant Division developed an interoperability systems-level certification methodology based on current DOD and Joint Chief of Staff (JCS) policy and procedure. This methodology supports test and certification of existing systems in addition to providing a clear roadmap for system level certification of major acquisition programs, stand-alone smaller systems, and sub-systems which are used in many larger, more complex weapons systems. This methodology further provides a mapping process to define information exchange requirements across the three supporting architectural layers. A standardized Interoperability Certification Evaluation Plan (ICEP) that is described in DOD and JCS instructions supports the process.

3.2 Certifications issued. Conducted four Joint Interoperability Test Certifications throughout the year on the Deliberate Crisis Action Planning and Execution Segments (DCAPES), Marine Air-Ground Task Force II (MAGTF II), and the Global Command and Control System (GCCS) Joint. Testing included Service participants as well as Joint participants from Combatant Commands (COCOMs) to ensure joint requirements were addressed.

Certified PATRIOT Advanced Capability – 3 with Post Deployment Database 5+ for joint interoperability. This was the first system certification issued by the JITC under the new DOD and JS guidance. This certification also capped a 5-year test and evaluation working effort between the JITC and the U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command.

3.3 Exercise Support. The Branch participated in and conducted a technical and functional assessment of the Experimental Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence (XC4I) tools during Millennium Challenge 2002 (MC 02). This effort was the first step in documenting the tools' Defense Information Infrastructure Common Operating environment (DII COE) compliance levels, functions, and applicable technical standards.

3.4 Ballistic Missile Defense Systems. The C2 Systems branch supported multiple missile defense programs during the year. We wrote certification evaluation plans, participated in developmental and operational testing, analyzed results and provided reports to the Program Managers and Joint Planning Offices. Programs included the Ground Based Mid Course Defense, Space Based Infrared Systems, Shared Early Warning Systems, Integrated Theater Warning and Assessment, and the upcoming short-range ballistic missile defense programs. We were a primary participant in testing the Ground Based Mid Course Defense capability with respect to interoperability. We are also a Member of the Combined Test Force working directly with the JPO and developer.

3.5 Major Defense Acquisition Programs. During the year we also became primary participants in some of the DOD's major programs. We became a member of the Joint Strike Fighter Core Test Working Group. As such we are the lead interoperability tester and certifier for the largest acquisition program in history. Additionally, we're developing joint and combined test strategies to confirm interoperability between U.S. platforms and foreign nations.

We also established or continued formal relationships with the following USN MDAPs to provide technical and administrative support relating to interoperability testing and certification for the following programs: CVN(X), LPD-17, LHA(R), JCC(X), and MIDS LVT1 for F/A-18.

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STATUS OF LOGISTICS SYSTEMS INTEROPERABILITY

SECTION 1 - OVERVIEW

1.1 Background. The priority mission now in the logistics community is logistics transformation through reengineering of the logistics business processes toward a Joint Vision (JV) 2010 vision called Focused Logistics. One of the primary impediments of this process is the numerous stovepipe software systems that transmit over 2 billion transactions per year, most over legacy systems that are woefully outdated, slow, complex, costly to maintain, and with poorly defined information exchange requirements. The vast majority of these systems have never had interoperability certifications. Many of these legacy systems are being replaced with more advanced systems but currently it is unclear what steps are being taken during their development to ensure their interoperability.

1.2 Current Status of Logistics Systems. The DOD currently has over 600 logistics systems of which only eleven have confirmed interoperability certifications. This is depicted graphically below:
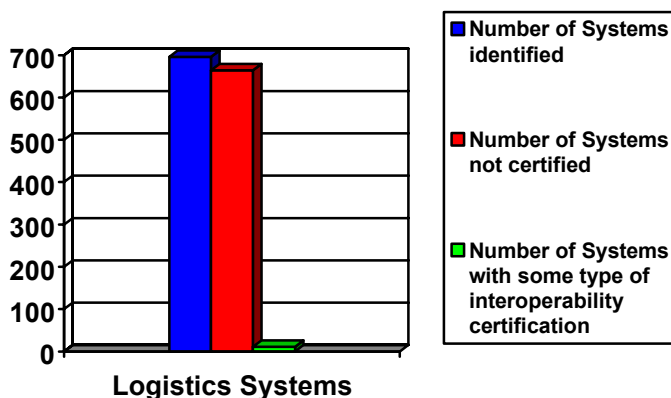
Approximately 696 Systems: 11 Confirmed Interoperability Certifications

1.3 Assessing Interoperability Status. By instruction, specifically CJSI 6212.01B, paragraph 5.c.(1), all NSS and ITS, regardless of ACAT, must be tested and testing results certified by DISA (JITC). Additionally, CJCSI 3170.01A requires Capstone Requirements Documents (CRD) and Operational Requirements Documents (ORD) to contain interoperability Key Performance Parameter. DRID #54 also requires logistics transformation plans with the intermediate objective of "…fielding…web-based…*interoperable*…logistics information by FY2004." The current status of interoperability of logistics systems is extremely scanty, at best, and non-existent in many cases. To fulfill our mandate as the interoperability certifiers, it is essential that we have an accurate assessment of exactly which logistics systems currently exist and what their interoperability certification status is. With a current assessment of

interoperability status, JITC can take the actions necessary to initiate the certification process for those systems that are deemed to have such a requirement. The modernization efforts now ongoing will lead to a much more efficient use of resources and increase interoperability among the Services, agencies, and commands. The two major thrusts of modernization in the logistics area are, in the area of supply logistics, the Global Combat Support System (GCSS) Family of Systems and, in the area of transportation and deployment, the Joint Deployment Systems Family of Systems.

SECTION 2 - STATUS OF SYSTEMS BY SERVICE

2.1 Status of Interoperability Testing and Certification. As the numbers from the overall systems status imply, there are very few systems of any Service that are currently certified but more are beginning to enter the pipeline through the acquisition process and the mandatory Interoperability KPP. While a great deal still needs to be done, the majority of systems being developed will undergo interoperability testing and as the legacy stovepipe systems are phased out, the numbers will dramatically improve. At present, the numbers are somewhat misleading because it's not entirely clear which systems of the logistics systems listed by the Services actually require interoperability certification. The figure below depicts the status of interoperability testing and certification for the Service proponent for logistics systems.

ARMY	NAVY	AIR FORCE	MARINE CORPS
CAISI	FACTS	COMPES	MAGTF II
		GTN	GCSS-MC
		DCAPES	
		GCSS-AF	
Approx. 145 systems	Approx 216 systems	Approx 245 systems	Approx 39 systems

■ = **Fully**　　□ = **Partially or Pending**　　■ = **Not**

2.2 Identification of Systems. Looking at the total universe of all logistics systems currently identified by the Services, there is a huge disconnect between those that are certified and those not certified. These numbers come directly from the Services themselves where the qualifier was if the Service identified the system as a logistics system or not and to identify them as critical or not, if possible. Breaking the numbers down by Service, there were 146 Army systems identified, 245 Air Force systems identified, 216 Navy systems identified and 39 Marine Corps systems identified.

SECTION 3 - STATUS OF SYSTEMS BY COMMANDS/AGENCIES

When considering the number of systems fielded, in use, or being developed by the various combatant and functional commands, the total number is hard to derive because all four Services are involved. If a Service is the lead agent for a joint system, it will count as a Service system. For example, the Transportation Coordinators' Automated Information for Movement System II (TC-AIMS II) is a joint system with the Army being the lead Service. The Army is counting it as one of their systems but we also include it here as a Joint system. We do not know the total number of Joint, DOD agency, or Command logistics systems there are, but based on the information we have, the primary DOD agency having logistics systems is the Defense Logistics Agency, and the primary Command developing and operating logistics systems is the U. S. Transportation Command (TRANSCOM). So, while we cannot state definitively how many logistics systems exist in the Joint, DOD, and Unified Command communities, we estimate there are approximately 40 systems total that are unique to these communities.

JOINT	DOD	Unified Cmd (TRANSCOM)
GCSS-CINC/JTF	DMLSS (Partial)	AALPS
JCALS	FAS (Partial)	ICODES (Pending)
JLWI	SMAS (Pending)	TRAC2ES (Partial)
TC-AIMS II		
Numerous	Numerous	Numerous

SECTION 4 - STATUS OF SYSTEMS BY FUNCTION

4.1 Supply & Transportation. The two major functions within logistics are supply (to include maintenance) and transportation (or deployment) systems. Of these two major categories, by far most systems are in the supply category. The emerging systems that will assume many of the legacy systems' functionality are the Global Combat Support System (GCSS) Family of Systems (FoS) for Supply and the Joint Deployment Systems (JDS) Family of Systems for Transportation.

4.2 GCCS FoS. Within the GCSS FoS, the premier Joint system, GCSS COCOM/JTF, is fully certified to its current version. However, the only Service versions which are

even pending certification, when they have a version ready for testing, are GCSS-Air Force and GCSS-Marine Corps. Almost none of the feeder systems to the Service GCSS variants are certified or pending certification.

4.3 JDS FoS. Within the JDS FoS, the JDS Capstone Requirements Document (CRD) has only recently been released for review so there is currently no system developed to date to test. The core systems of the JDS are GCCS, GCSS, GTN, JFRG II, TC-AIMS II, COMPASS, DCAPES, and MAGTG II. Of these, all are certified with the exception of JFRG II and COMPASS. The feeder systems to the JDS are LOGMOD, CMOS, TMDS, CAEMS, COMPES, TC-ACCIS, CALM, GATES, CAMPS, WPS, and MANPER. Of these, only COMPES is certified.

4.4 Selection of Systems .   There are, of course, many more supply and transportation systems but by concentrating on these capstone programs, we capture the most important systems.

SECTION 5 - INTEROPERABILITY TESTING & CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

Overall, there is an almost alarming lack of interoperability in the legacy logistics systems and unfortunately there are also few emerging Service-developed logistics systems that are undergoing interoperability certification. The Combat Service Support Control System (CSSCS) is an example of a very recent Army system that interfaces with many other systems in the Army's Maneuver Control System on the tactical battlefield that underwent no interoperability testing. Fortunately, with the emergence of the Joint GCSS and JDS capstone families of systems there is now a top-down mandated incentive for the Service-developed feeder systems to ensure they are certified for interoperability. At any rate, newly developed systems must be in compliance with stronger architectural and technical standards that require the inclusion of interoperability KPPs so emergent logistics systems of the future will evolve with interoperability built in, with mandated certification by JITC.

STATUS OF FINANCIAL SYSTEMS INTEROPERABILITY

SECTION 1 - BACKGROUND

The Office of the Undersecretary of Defense, Comptroller (OUSD(C)) is currently working to establish an architecture for finance and accounting systems. The architecture and a plan to transition the department's finance and accounting systems to the architecture is expected to be released in May 2003. The new architecture and transition plan will undoubtedly have major impact on the information provided in the following paragraphs relative to the status of interoperability of finance and accounting systems.

1.1 Critical Finance Systems. The DOD Financial Management Improvement Plan (FMIP) published in FY 2000 identified 15 critical Finance systems. The Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) is the proponent for 13 of those systems and the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) is the proponent for the other two. Of the 15 systems, two have received partial (specified interfaces) certification for interoperability. Eleven of the systems were identified as legacy systems to be phased out of the inventory at some point.

1.2 Critical Accounting Systems. The 2000 FMIP identified 61 critical accounting systems within the Services and agencies 40 of which were identified as legacy systems. Of the 21 non-legacy systems, four have received partial certification for interoperability.

1.3 Critical Feeder Systems. Ninety-one systems have been identified as feeder systems. Of the 91 systems, 16 are Army, 24 are Navy, 42 are Air Force, and nine are Agency systems. Forty-eight of the 91 critical feeder systems are classified as legacy systems (Army-12, Navy-8; Air Force-25, Agency-3). Only one feeder system has received a partial interoperability certification.

1.4 Critical Initiatives. The 2000 FMIP identified 19 critical initiatives (developmental systems) of which four are finance systems, seven are accounting systems and eight are feeder systems. None of the initiatives has received interoperability certification.

SECTION 2 - CRITICAL FINANCE, ACCOUNTING AND FEEDER SYSTEMS

Table 4-1. Finance Systems

SYSTEM	LEGACY	PROPONENT	PARTIAL CERTIFICATION
ADS	Y	DFAS	
AVEDS	Y	DLA	
CAPS	Y	DFAS	
DJMS	Y	DFAS	Y
IAPS	Y	DFAS	
IATS	Y	DFAS	
IPC	Y	DFAS	
MCTFS	Y	DFAS	
MOCAS	Y	DLA	
SNIPS	Y	DFAS	
SRD1	Y	DFAS	
DCPS		DFAS	Y
DDMS		DFAS	
DRAS		DFAS	
DTRS		DFAS	

Table 4.2. Accounting Systems

SYSTEM	LEGACY	PROPONENT	PARTIAL CERTIFICATION
AFSF	Y	DFAS	
AMAS	Y	DFAS	
BOSS	Y	DLA	
CDB	Y	DFAS	
CERPS	Y	DFAS	
CISIL	Y	DOA	
COARS	Y	DFAS	
CPAS	Y	DFAS	
CRS	Y	DFAS	
DBMS	Y	DLA	
DFAMS	Y	DFAS	
DIFS	Y	DFAS	
DISMS	Y	DLA	
DMIF-IFGL	Y	DFAS	
FIABS	Y	DFAS	
FRS-ACCTG	Y	DFAS	
GAFS	Y	DFAS	
GFGL	Y	DFAS	
HQARS	Y	DFAS	
IFAS	Y	DFAS	
IFBGS	Y	DFAS	
IFGL	Y	DFAS	
IMPS	Y	DON	
MAFR	Y	DFAS	
MISIL	Y	DON	
MTMC-FMS	Y	MTMC	
NIFMAS	Y	DON	
PWCMIS	Y	DON	
RIMS	Y	DON	
SAAMSS	Y	DOA	
SABERS	Y	DOA	
SAMMS	Y	DLA	

Table 4.2. Accounting Systems (cont)

SYSTEM	LEGACY	PROPONENT	IN STP	PARTIAL CERTIFICATION
SOF	Y	DFAS		
SOMARDS	Y	DFAS		
STANFINS	Y	DFAS		
STARFIARS	Y	DFAS		
STARFIARS-MOD	Y	DFAS		
TFAS	Y	WHS		
WAAS	Y	WHS		
WAAS-MOD	Y	WHS		
CAFRMS		DTRA		
CCSS		DFAS		
CEFMS		DOA		
CUFS		TMA		
DCAS		DFAS	Y	
DIFMS		DFAS	Y	Y
DJAS		DFAS	Y	
DWAS		DFAS	Y	Y
FAMIS		DISA	Y	
FMIS		DON		
GAC		NSA		
MFCS		DON	Y	
MSCFMS		DON		
PBAS-FD		DFAS		
RAMS		TMA		
RLAS		DOA		
SABRS		DFAS	Y	Y
SIFS		DFAS		
SMAS		DFAS	Y	
STARS		DFAS	Y	Y
SYMIS		DON		

Table 4.3 Army Systems

SYSTEM	LEGACY	PROPONENT	PARTIAL CERTIFICATION
TAMMIS	Y	DOA	
SPBS-R	Y	DOA	
SDS	Y	DOA	
SARSS-O	Y	DOA	
SAACONS	Y	DOA	
PADDS	Y	DOA	
JUSTIS	Y	DOA	
HAS	Y	DOA	
ETS	Y	DOA	
COPS	Y	DOA	
CCS-L	Y	DOA	
AMEDDPAS	Y	DOA	
WARS-NT		DOA	
SIDPERS 3.0		DOA	
REMIS		DOA	
IFS		DOA	

Table 4-4. Navy Systems

			PARTIAL

SYSTEM	LEGACY	PROPONENT	CERTIFICATION
ITIMP	Y	DON	
MAARS II	Y	DON	
MHSRS-LANT	Y	DON	
MHSRS-PAC	Y	DON	
MUMMS	Y	DON	
PAXIS	Y	DON	
SASSY	Y	DON	
SUADPS	Y	DON	
AEMS		DON	
AIRRS		DON	
ATLASS II+		DON	
CAIMS		DON	
CBSS		DON	
FIPS		DON	
FIS 2.0		DON	
ILSMIS		DON	
MOMENTUM		DON	
NORM		DON	
NVR		DON	
RIMS (FM)		DON	
SERMIS		DON	
SLDCADA		DON	
UADPS-ICP		DON	
UADPS-SP		DON	

Table 4-5. Air Force Systems

SYSTEM	LEGACY	PROPONENT	PARTIAL CERTIFICATION
AMIS	Y	DOAF	
BCAS	Y	DOAF	
COINS	Y	DOAF	
PDS	Y	DOAF	
TASYS	Y	DOAF	
ASIFP	Y	DOAF	
CMCS	Y	DOAF	
CDMPC	Y	DOAF	
MBMCS	Y	DOAF	
DMEPS	Y	DOAF	
DMPCS	Y	DOAF	
MWPCS	Y	DOAF	
MAMCS	Y	DOAF	
MLDCS	Y	DOAF	
POCS	Y	DOAF	
SAMIS	Y	DOAF	
WIMS	Y	DOAF	
GFMTR	Y	DOAF	
IPMS	Y	DOAF	
MEDLOG	Y	DOAF	
RDB	Y	DOAF	
CAS-A	Y	DOAF	
IMWRP	Y	DOAF	
SSSCD	Y	DOAF	
WRRS	Y	DOAF	
ABSS		DOAF	

Table 4-5. Air Force Systems (Continued)

			PARTIAL

SYSTEM	LEGACY	PROPONENT	CERTIFICATION
ADIS		DOAF	
AFRIMS		DOAF	
ASIFICS		DOAF	
ABSS		DOAF	
JOCAS II		DOAF	
JOPMS		DOAF	
AFEMS		DOAF	
ACES-RP		DOAF	
CEMS		DOAF	
IMDB		DOAF	
OLVIMS		DOAF	
REMIS		DOAF	
RAMPOD		DOAF	
SBSS		DOAF	
SCS-RAMP		DOAF	
SNUD		DOAF	

Table 4-6. Agency Systems

SYSTEM	LEGACY	PROPONENT	PARTIAL CERTIFICATION
FMSCS	Y	DLA	
PRISM	Y	DeCA	
SAVES	Y	DSCA	
AIMS		DCMA	
ATAAPS		DHRA	
DCPDS		TMA	Y
DMLSS		NIMA	
DPAS		DeCA	
SPS		DFAS	